

THE ANACONDA STANDARD.

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THE STANDARD

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THE STANDARD

Corner of Main and Third streets, Anaconda, Montana.

SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1891.

GEORGE HEARST.

Not many weeks ago messages from the bedside of Senator Hearst announced to his friends in this city that he had been prostrated, that his illness had taken an apparently fatal turn and that the supreme moment for him seemed to be at hand. There came a rally and with it the hopes of the venerable senator revived, but the days that have intervened brought the unerring evidences of physical decay, medical skill exhausted its resources and at last the unwelcome word comes that George Hearst is dead. He had long been an invalid, suffering from a painful malady many months before he could persuade himself to withdraw from the activities of a busy life and yield to the inevitable.

In its formal details, the story of Mr. Hearst's life is easily told. A native of Missouri, he was born in Franklin county, September 3, 1820. His education was completed with the elementary instruction which, in those early days, the common school was able to furnish; the period of his youth and manhood was passed on his father's farm. The year 1850 found him on his way to California and there, forty years ago, in the humblest way in the world, he began a career which in many of its phases was eminently typical of the experience which fell to the lot of the pioneer on the Pacific slope.

Very soon after his arrival in California, Mr. Hearst turned his attention to mining. He was without resources, and all the vicissitudes that come in the way of the modest miner were his. No career is more alluring than that which sends the lonely prospector in quest of the treasure which lies buried in the mountains; at the same time, in no other field is fortune more fickle or favor more scant. The days and months lengthened into years which Mr. Hearst spent in toil that was little better than fruitless, but he was more patient than most men and, what was of especial account, he was a close observer of the conditions surrounding him, and thus he developed that peculiar trait which, in later years, made it possible for him, as if by instinct, to form a trustworthy opinion regarding mining properties that came under his inspection.

Mr. Hearst spent several years at mining in California, with varying fortunes. Somewhat later he was attracted to Utah and to the Comstock in Nevada. His ventures prospered, and in one way and another he came into business relations with Mr. Haggin and Mr. Tevis, these gentlemen becoming at length the owners with him of a number of mining properties which have proved to be remarkable in their richness and phenomenal for their output. As a result of the incomes from these prosperous mining properties, Mr. Hearst has ranked for years as a man of vast wealth. It was in Nevada that Mr. Hearst and Mr. Daly first met. Those were the days when both men knew what it was to take their regular shift at the face of the drift. Thereafter, when Mr. Daly came to Butte and undertook the development of the Anaconda mine, Mr. Hearst was one of the three men to join him in the venture and his interest in the property of the Anaconda company remains intact.

Mr. Hearst was well beyond middle life when his career in politics began, except that, in 1855, he became a member of the legislature of California. Seventeen years later his name was presented in the state convention which nominated a candidate for the office of governor of California, and, in 1885, the democrats in the legislature gave him their unanimous support for federal senator. In 1886 he was appointed senator by Governor Stone for the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Miller. Thereafter, he was elected senator to succeed Abram P. Williams for the term which would have expired in March, 1893.

The life of Mr. Hearst was a constant manifestation of manly traits. He knew what it was to struggle with pinching poverty, he also realized what it is to have the disposal of vast wealth. He adapted himself to every condition of life that fell to his lot with rare judgment. He was notably a man without pretension. His words were few, his manner modest, but he was proverbially cordial toward men in whatever station in life with whom he came in contact. He had abundance of sound practical sense, he was a safe counselor, his judgment was wisely trained. He was an entertaining companion. Although the frivolities of fashion's circles had no charm for him, yet he delighted in the companionship of those whom he esteemed and who, in turn, recognized in him a sincere friend. In business relations he was a man of rugged integrity, and those who were in closest financial relations with him bear testi-

mony to his sturdy uprightness. His experience was varied, his undertakings were vast. To the day of his death his attachments bound him by the ties of affectionate fellowship not so much to the prosperous millionaire in his palace as to the plodding miner in his lowly cabin.

There never came a time when Mr. Hearst was in any sense a victim to the pride which wealth too often begets. He was as unassuming as a child. He was pre-eminently a plain man of the world in the broadest and best sense of that significant phrase. In the federal senate he sought to be none other than himself. His experience there brought into useful play the elements which in long years of business activity had led him up to success; and thus it happened that he was a senator whose advice was often sought, whose words commanded respect and whose counsel had its full measure of weight. There are those who have always insisted that the closing years of his life would have run far more to Mr. Hearst's taste if, holding aloof from political honors, he had spent them in sight of the familiar hills and among the old-time friends to whom half a century of comradeship had endeared him. Be that as it may—it can be honestly said that he passed the time of service in the senate with honor to the splendid commonwealth that commissioned him and with distinguished credit to himself.

Forty years of history on the Pacific slope find themselves faithfully pictured in the life of Mr. Hearst. It is the story of adventure and discovery, of privation and prosperity, of trial and triumph. In him one of the conspicuous landmarks of the mighty West was personated. In their lifetime few men are more esteemed than he; and now that he is dead, he will be held in pleasant remembrance by thousands who once were his companions in the vast region stretching far eastward from the Pacific coast, a region toward the upbuilding of which he contributed so generous a share.

BUTTE'S DISTRICT JUDGE.

The STANDARD congratulates Silver Bow county on the fact that the burden which has oppressed its judiciary is about to be lifted, and we take great pleasure in commending the appointment of W. Y. Pemberton, who has been named by Governor Toole for the office lately created. All the compliments accorded Judge McElhatton have been worthily bestowed, but the accumulation of district court business in Silver Bow county has rendered it simply impossible for the court to dispose of its calendar. There was serious demand for the services of another judge in the county, the legislature acted wisely in taking favorable action in the matter and the appointment of so excellent a jurist as Mr. Pemberton is known to be finds universal favor.

WAITING IN WASHINGTON.

The courtesies of the senate floor have been accorded Judge Claggett, who is bent on getting the seat in the Fifty-second congress which Mr. Dubois says is his. It's our opinion that the Judge will have right of way inside the chamber's four walls as long as the present courtesy lasts and no longer.

If precedents to which the STANDARD has already referred go for anything, it isn't likely that Judge Claggett will get the seat he covets. He ought to get it on every account—it is grossly unfair to the northern part of Idaho that two men from the south should sit for the state. That is a condition, however, of which the federal senate cannot take account. The fault in this business lies with the republican legislature which closed its eyes to the state's real good in order blindly to surrender itself to the guidance of party bosses who were determined to capture the honors in utter disregard of fair play for Idaho's two grand geographical divisions.

Judge Claggett's presence in Washington is a protest against personal greed and republican mismanagement. He will fight it out, but we imagine he will have to come back to Idaho to do it. The wrangle is a fitting outcome to a general election in which the Shoup-Dubois-Claggett-McConnell forces would have been routed but that they resorted to methods most foul.

FRIGHTENED OR FIXED.

The week that ended yesterday witnessed some very remarkable proceedings in Butte's police court. Clever detective work brought within sight and within easy reach of the authorities several toughs who are part and parcel of a gang as desperate and as dastardly as ever threatened life and property in any civilized community. Some of these men are known in the police annals of a dozen American cities. Their record is as tough as a dangerous outlaw's record can be. They propose to work Butte and the city is positively in danger as long as they are permitted to infect it. Somehow or somewhere, somebody connected with Butte's police administration has either been frightened or has been "fixed." This business will put on some highly sensational features before it is finished.

THE STATE IS IN FOR IT.

In spite of protest, it is probable that the legislature will meet in special session. It is admitted that business which is believed to be of more or less importance cannot be disposed of within the sixty days allotted to the regular session, and among the members at Helena there has been division of sentiment as to whether the extra session ought to be called at once or postponed until next winter when the code and other matters may be found in better shape for legislative action.

The STANDARD cannot guess what may be in Governor Toole's mind in

regard to this question. Several branches of public business which he pointed out in his message as needing prompt action have not received so much as passing notice in either house at Helena, but, when it comes to that, if February's experience in the way of wasted time over minor matters furnishes any gauge to go by, the legislature might sit the year out and then stand up to its chin in unfinished business—that is to say, at the present rate of progress, the senate and house would actually need every remaining working day of 1891 to clear the docket of business now accumulated.

The statements at Helena are not a rapid lot; that is, they are not rapid in the art and practice of making laws.

Politics in Canada.

The election for members of the Seventh parliament of the Dominion of Canada will take place next Thursday, March 5. This is beyond doubt the most important and exciting political contest that Canada has experienced since the scattered provinces were joined in the dominion confederation in 1867. All elections in Canada are characterized by partisan bitterness, but in party rancor the present contest between Grit and Tory surpasses all previous general elections. This fluids explanation in the loyalty cry raised by the Tory or ministerial party. In many respects the political war now raging in Canada is similar to the fight which ended in England by deposing Gladstone and placing Salisbury at the head of the British government. As some timid liberals professed to see in Mr. Gladstone's home rule policy the dismemberment of the British empire in 1884 so do some eccentric Canadian loyalists who have hitherto voted the liberal ticket, now pretend that they see in the policy of the Canadian liberal party, in demanding freer commercial intercourse with other nations, a step towards the annihilation of the Canadian confederation and a severance of British connection. "The Empire in Danger" is the battle cry of the conservative or Tory forces; "The old flag, the old leader, the old policy" is the motto emblazoned on the Tory banners. "The old flag" is the union jack, "the old leader" is Sir John A. McDonald, the Tory premier, and by "the old policy" is meant the national policy, a high protective tariff system inaugurated by Sir John in 1878. The opposition or liberal forces have as their leader the remarkably brilliant young French Canadian, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, who is an orator of unusual power and a statesman of no mean ability. The liberals, or grits, are making the fight on the demand for broadening of markets for free commercial intercourse. Great political power in Canada has always been in the hands of the descendants of the United Empire Loyalists, who deserted their homes in the 13 original American colonies rather than fight for their rights against England in 1776. To these men the cry of treason is as a red rag dangled before the eyes of an enraged bull, and the conservative leaders and the conservative press of Canada are very busily engaged just now in shouting treason and rebellion in the ears of their opponents who are looking to Washington for the relief of their country.

In 1874 Sir John McDonald and his conservative government were hurled from power by the revelations made in what is known in history as the "Pacific scandal." A reform or liberal government was called to power with Alexander McKenzie as premier and leader. This government continued in power four years, or until 1878, when Sir John McDonald and his party were again given possession of the treasury benches at Ottawa. It was one of those remarkable political revolutions which find their justification in financial panics. There was no charge of jobbery or dishonesty against McKenzie or his followers, but the country was in a bad way. For years commerce in Canada had been on the down race, and when McKenzie came into power the bottom of the hill had not yet been reached. For years preceding Sir John's downfall, owing to causes beyond control of good or bad financiers, enlightened or retrogressive governments, the trade of Canada had been going from bad to worse. Commercial houses and banks which had been believed to be as enduring as the hills toppled down, trade was stagnant in every channel, while many of Canada's factories had been closed, and most of those open were running on three-quarters time. Capital had shrunk timidly away and confidence was fairly gone out of the country.

The Canadian people, whether reasonably or not, believed that it lay within the power of the legislature to better their condition and check the outward tide of population which had now begun to flow from Canadian farms to American cities. They waited upon the premier and his minister of finance, Mr. Cartwright, stating their afflictions and beseeching the aid of the government. The finance minister was moved by the suffering of the people but he gave them no encouragement. In such a crisis he assured them that the government was too potent to let the fly on the wheel of arrest depopulation or aid industry. They came for encouragement and he gave them a picture made of darker pigments. They asked for bread and he gave them snatches of the dismal philosophy for which he is famous. It may be, however, that he gave the people all he had to offer, and that he had as much to give as the rival politicians. The suppliants turned away without hope and it was a dark moment for Canada.

Sir John A. McDonald and the Tory party had now been out of office nearly five years and, watching the tendency of public opinion, the astute ex-premier announced to his followers that the tide had just turned and that they were going back to office with it. He came forward with his new "national policy" and declared that it was within the competence of legislation to check the current of disaster. Sir John's words sent a thrill of hope through half-paralyzed commerce and in the large cities where he appeared thousands of artisans and laborers were gathered about him to hear him tell of his wonderful panacea for all present ills. He asked the people to return him to power and he would give them legislation potent to stir the pulse of commerce and give the country good times. McKenzie and Cartwright displayed an honesty on the eve of a gen-

eral election which did them credit but which caused their constituents to mock their political perspicuity.

On September 20, 1878, the Canadian people by an overwhelming majority returned Sir John and the conservatives to power to test the great national policy. The country had faith in the promises of the wily Tory chieftain. The farmers felt that they would get higher prices for their grain and produce because the much vaunted N. P. raised the duties about 25 per cent. The manufacturers had been promised greater protection from Yankee competition. In every hamlet from Halifax to Vancouver tall chimneys were to be reared over huge manufacturing centers that were to make articles and sell them at a big profit to the Canadian farmer who would have good crops and good prices. It was a fairy scheme. Sir John McDonald was looked upon as the peer of the magician in the "Arabian Nights" who raised his wand and there arose forthwith whatsoever he willed. At the flat of the legislator depression was to fade away and prosperity to come; and long after the national policy had been put in force the "tall chimneys" which were to be its fruit were the stock subject of grim ridicule. It was the opinion of Sir John's government that the country could be improved and its prosperity increased in value by legislation. And the national policy became law.

About this time the stagnation in trade began to diminish. Business resumed its normal condition. Of course, the new government profited by the change in the tide of affairs and when in 1882 Sir John McDonald dissolved parliament and appealed to the country he was triumphantly returned to power with a very slightly decreased majority. Then followed another four years of moderate prosperity and when in the winter of 1887 the conservative government was placed on trial for the third time it went back to resume control of the treasury, though with its majority considerably reduced.

All these years the liberals had remained in the cold shades of opposition, powerless to do more than arraign the policy of the astute Sir John A. Mr. McKenzie, broken in health and spirit, had retired from the liberal leadership and for a period of about three years the party was led by Edward Blake, an intellectual best, who was distinguished as the best constitutional lawyer in the country but who was altogether too pure to succeed in politics. After the unsuccessful fight in 1887 Mr. Blake retired from the leadership and his place was taken by the brilliant young Frenchman, Laurier.

For three years past the dominion has been passing through a financial crisis almost as trying as that of McKenzie's time. The government reports tell a melancholy story of increased debt and expenditure and decreased prosperity. The National Policy has failed, as even its authors knew it must. The balance of trade against the dominion last year was \$38,168,218. Imbued with the confidence born of several successive victories, the government has displayed reckless extravagance, and the increase of the ordinary outlay for administration amounted to two million dollars last year. The outlook for Sir John's success is not brilliant. While trade and industry are declining the debt of the dominion is rapidly increasing and the people are impatient beyond their means. The entire Canadian Northwest is mortgaged to the Canadian Pacific syndicate that has a monopoly of railway traffic in that region for 20 years. Emigration has been aided indiscriminately by government funds; the country is overrun with paupers. At the inception of the "N. P." lured on by hopes of fabulous fortunes, business men invested money in establishing manufacturing industries only to find that there was no market for the product. Birds now build their nests and rear their young in the tall chimneys built under the vaunted national policy. The people's burdens have been increased by increased taxation. Industries and commerce languish, bankruptcies continually increase, money and employment are scarce. A few days ago in the city of Toronto 10,000 workmen out of employment marched through the streets to the city hall under a banner inscribed "We Want Work or Bread." In almost every province of Ontario, the farmers at their institute meetings have declared for the liberal policy of unrestricted trade with the United States. This policy is being denounced by the ministerialists as unjust to England and disloyal to Canada. This is the main issue in the present fight.

To place himself at the head of the Canadian government Mr. Laurier would have to win over 36 constituencies, no easy task when the conservatism of the country is considered and when it is remembered that the present government has been in power about 13 years, and has all the prestige guaranteed by an enormous federal patronage judiciously distributed. The centre battle fields are the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Manitoba and the northwest have always followed the plan of returning supporters of the party in power independent of politics. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are liberal, while New Brunswick and Quebec are conservative. Ontario is now in the Tory column. Hitherto the manufacturers have ruled that province, and they always vote for protection. The liberals hope to be able to win it by means of the farmer vote.

In Ontario there is a third party in the field in some constituencies—the equal rights party. When France ceded Quebec to England the Jesuits had a strong footing in the province. The property of the society under English rule was confiscated. Three years ago the Liberal provincial government of Quebec, under Mercier, restored this expropriated property to the Jesuits by the passage of what is known as the Jesuits Estates act. The measure pleased the people of Quebec, but enraged many in Ontario. There was a period of bitter conflict in Ontario over the question. A call went up for Sir John's government to disallow the act. A strong supporter of Sir John made the motion in the house of commons that the act be disallowed. The question was bitterly debated. The prime minister and four of the members of his cabinet voted to disallow the act, the other members of the cabinet voted to sustain the Quebec government. The motion to disallow only found 13 supporters. Many people in Ontario were incensed at this vote. As a result the equal rights party was formed. It is not easy to foretell what influence this party will

have upon the election next Thursday. Sir John expects to hold Ontario well in hand by his vote on this matter, while Laurier, being a French Canadian from Quebec, will doubtless win unusual support for the liberals out of that old Tory stronghold.

The qualifications for voters at general parliamentary elections in Canada vary according to the local regulations of the different provinces. In Ontario at present manhood suffrage practically obtains. In Quebec small property qualification is required before a citizen can cast his ballot for a member of the house of commons. About the same regulations govern the elective franchise in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In Manitoba and the northwest territories and British Columbia restrictions as to the time of residence and citizenship are the only qualifications required. In Canada they do not follow our system of registration but use the assessment roll to make up the voters list. This is a very important difference as these voters' lists are made up only at certain periods. Thus in the city of Toronto the voters' lists of 1888 will be used at Thursday's election. By this means thousands of young men, native Canadians, who have become of age since 1888 will not be able to vote as their names are not on the lists and no one can vote whose name is not on the magic roll. The Australian secret ballot system has been in use in all parts of the dominion since 1872. J. M. K. Anaconda, Feb. 28, 1891.

MIDWINTER WIT.

Sounds Like Tupper.

Binghamton Republican: Every heart knows its own bitterness. Many a man who looks happy is wearing a shirt his wife made.

When Knowledge Falls.

Yankee Statesman: Some men think they know everything until they get home late at night and their wives ask them where they have been.

One for His Knob.

Puck: Mr. Fiddis—Tell me, doctor, does hair dye injure the brain?
Doctor Goup: It depends entirely on the person who uses it. It is harmless in most cases, as people with brains rarely resort to it.

The Cause Explained.

Life: He—You don't seem to skate so often this winter as you used to, Miss Turner.
She—No. The fact is, since bustles went out I have been rather afraid of going on the ice.

The Way of the World.

Indianapolis Journal: "My dear," said young Mrs. Fitts at the play, "it is a humiliating confession for me to make, but I am positively nervous for want of a piece of gum."
"I'll get you some as soon as the curtain falls," said Mr. Fitts.
And various of their acquaintances, as they saw him disappear, said what a pity it was that so sweet a young woman should be bound for life to such a slave of the demon drink that he could not even wait until the play was over to satisfy his depraved appetite.

An Easy Job.

Texas Siftings: "What is Smith doing now?"
"He is traveling with a circus."
"Pretty hard work, isn't it?"
"No; he has nothing to do except to stick his head in the lion's mouth twice a day."

Short in Clothes.

Judge: Landlord (suspiciously)—You are an actor, you say. What is your role?
Boothby Ham—I am playing the heavy, sir. Perhaps you took me for a supe?
Landlord—No; from the size of your wardrobe I fancied you might be doing Cleopatra.

Wouldn't Tell.

Life: Teacher—Now, Willie Wilkins, I want you to tell me the truth—did Harry Thomas draw that picture on the board?
Willie Wilkins—Teacher, I firmly refuse to answer that question.
Teacher—"You do?"
Willie Wilkins—"Because I gave Harry my word of honor I would not tell on him."

"Advertising pays," said the artist who abandoned "studies" and went to work decorating dead walls.

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